

# Exercise Solutions for Math 20

Equations in Quadratic Form and with Radicals and Absolute Values

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# 1 Find the solution set of the following inequalities.

**1.1**  $\frac{2x+1}{4} \leq \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3(2x+1)}{12} \leq \frac{4(2x)}{12} + \frac{2}{12}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{6x+3}{12} \leq \frac{8x}{12} + \frac{2}{12}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{6x+3}{12} \leq \frac{8x+2}{12}$ $\Rightarrow 6x+3 \leq 8x+2$ $\Rightarrow 3-2 \leq 8x-6x$ $\Rightarrow 1 \leq 2x$ $\Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2}$	LCM = 12
$\Rightarrow x \in [\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$	Final answer. <span style="float: right;">■</span>

**1.2**  $-2 < 5 + 3x < 20$

$\Rightarrow -7 < 3x < 15$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{7}{3} < x < 5$	Solve for $x$ .
$\Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{7}{3}, 5)$	Final answer. <span style="float: right;">■</span>

**1.3**  $\frac{x}{x-1} > -1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} + 1 > 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} + \frac{x-1}{x-1} > 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x+x-1}{x-1} > 0$ $\Rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x-1} > 0$	Solve for $x$ .																
<div style="text-align: right;"><math>x = 1</math> is an undefined point.</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Create a table of signs.</div> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;"><math>1</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>2x-1</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">+</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>x-1</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{2x-1}{x-1}</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">+</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">+</td> </tr> </table>			$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$		$2x-1$	-	+	+	$x-1$	-	-	+	$\frac{2x-1}{x-1}$	+	-	+
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$															
$2x-1$	-	+	+														
$x-1$	-	-	+														
$\frac{2x-1}{x-1}$	+	-	+														
$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (1, +\infty)$	Final answer. <span style="float: right;">■</span>																

**1.4**  $\frac{x}{x+1} \geq \frac{2}{x+3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+3} \geq 0$	Solve for $x$ .
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$$\Rightarrow \frac{x(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+3)} - \frac{2(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+3)} \geq 0 \quad \text{LCM} = (x+1)(x+3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x(x+3)-2(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+3)} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+3x-2x-2}{(x+1)(x+3)} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+x-2}{(x+1)(x+3)} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)} \geq 0$$

Factor by grouping.  $x \in \{-3, -1\}$  are undefined points.

Create a table of signs.

	-3	-2	-1	1	
$x - 1$	-	-	-	-	+
$x + 2$	-	-	+	+	+
$x + 1$	-	-	-	+	+
$x + 3$	-	+	+	+	+
$\frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+3)}$	+	-	+	-	+

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -3) \cup [-2, -1) \cup [1, +\infty)$$

Final answer. Don't include undefined points.

